ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

A Glance at Sardinia.

To any impartial and intelligent tourist, who in ourday passes through Italy, he cannot cast a glance at her present political degradation and fallen great-ness, but with a sorrowful look, should his mind wander to what transpired in that beautiful country In the years 1848 and 1849. A Pope, from the balcony of his palace, blessing, at midnight, a whole enthusiastic and grateful population, because from his hely lips had fallen a word of pardon for all the political offenders, and a promise to co-operate with all his mighty power to the emancipation of the whole peninsula. In Naples, a barbaric king, who, Incapable to stand against the imperious demands of his people, grants a liberal constitution, and marches a part of his army into Lombardy, to fight the barbarians of Austria In Tuscany, a Duke, called the beloved father of his country, arms the ardent youth of that classic land, and full of confidence in their sovereign, and in the holy cause they had embraced, the Tuscaus leave that garden of Italy to meet the northern hordes. In Modens and Parma, the little despots had left, bag and baggages and passed to the enemy's camp, but their subjects entering an alliance with Piedmont, swore to die or conquer their nationality Sardinia, led by that most noble and most unfortunate of all kings, Charles Albert, crosses the frontiers, and the belligerent subalpine army at once gives battle to powerful Austria. The first blood shed by the Italian crusaders was shed in victory; God, union, and victory appeared to be with them all! and we, from these distant shores, rejoiced at the glorious news of the defeat of the Austrians. We hailed in our heart, freedom for Italy! God be with her children Helos, that bright star of a certain emancipation was soon eclipsed by dark clouds; all hopes were at an end, and Lombardy stansed once more under the claws of the Austrian eagle. The battle of No. wars and the defeat of the Piedmontese army, had caused us to believe that the whole peninsula would e thrown again in chains, and ruled, as of old, with an iron sway The Roman republic was crushed soon after by

the republican French soldlers; Ferdinand, of Napice, with the holy sapetion of the Pope, profaned his solemn oath, and abolished the constitution; Leopoid, of Tuscany, calls his coemies to help him In the overthrow of all the liberal institutions granted by him only a few months before; the petty dukes seated once more on their throne, protected by thousands of foreign bayonets; Lombardy trampled upon by the horse of the Croat, and Piedmont, that little state which is the true sanc tuary of Italian freedom, submits by force to pay to his conquerer the expenses of the war, but most re solutely refuses to return to the ancient statu quo At another time we shall say a few words on the causes of the modern fall of Italy, as the wrong is to be found not only in the conduct of her rulers, but some of the enthusiastic patriots who wished to return, at a blow, their country (only yesterday enslaved) into a democratic republic, have had their part in securing the victory to the enemies of freedom. Let us examine awhile the political state of Piedmont. When the traveller crosses the Alps, to pass into Italy, he sees the national Italian flag waving proudly over the towers of Piedmont Descending those bulwarks, which seem created by nature to separate Italy from foreign foes, he witnesses everywhere beautiful cities, a cultivated land, an industrious and vigorous people; and from everywhere appears before him prosperity, happiness, progress, civilization, and liberty. The freedom of the public press in Pledmont is guaranteed, and religiously observed by the constitution, which has never been violated or altered There has not been a single occasion that a paper had been suppressed. The constitution, as in our country, pretects persons from the injurious attacks of a libertine or anarchical press; the violators of the law are imprisoned and judged by a jury, but the journal is never abolished. There is a national guard all over the kingdom, and the members of Parliament and Senate, as well of provincial assemblies, are elected by the vote of the people. The citizen is equal to all before God and the constitution, and the King himself cannot adopt any governmental measure, o make any new law, or grant any privilege, without the sanction of the Parliament and Senate. The ministers are responsible towards the constitution and people, and on no occasion have they abrogated

Piedmont, surrounded by hostile pewers, as even France, under the government of her President Prince, is opposed to the liberal policy of this country, has always advanced a step more in the way of progressive institutions. Although the war against Austria had been declared with the consent of the Vatican of Naples and Tuscany, these powers having become traitors to the holy cause, jeft Piedmont alone to fight her battles, and Piedmost paid to Austria, in less than two years, seven-ty-five millions of france. Free of all treaties accepted nolens volens, Sardinia began to ameliorate her civil, political, and financial condition. Railways were decreed all over the kingdom, and when the national resources were not sufficient to advance this gigantic enterprise, loans were contracted in foreign countries, which were insured on State stocks, and liberally accepted. We shall speak in future of the system of railways in Piedmont-let us say a word of the Italian emigration, protected and rescued by the noble subalpine nation.

It is ascertained that not less than forty thousand exiles from all parts of Italy are living in Piedmont. and almost every one has found occupation to lead an independent life. At their arrival, committees were named, in order to provide to their wants; public establishments were erected to lodge, and to offer them employment in all branches; numerous subscriptions and donations were made by the government and people -there is not a public place or a banquet, or a festival whatever, where some money is not collected for the Italian emigration. Those who, in their country, were situated in an independent life, their fortunes being confiscated, or had belonged to civil arts, or had obtained grade in the army, were handsomely provided with a permanent solds. The Sardiman Parliament, with the maction of the liberal King, Vittorio Emmanu' ele, granted a monthly pay to all those who had embers of Parliament in Rome, Venice, Naples, and Sicily; and, as a special favor, all those who had fought in Venice were allowed a yearly pension until Italy shall see better days. But the restest of all the progressive reform ; introduced in Piedmont is yet to be said. We have spoken of the civil and political free institutions of that country, et as calmly examine what that go ernment and nation have done for the sake of religion. The Sardinian constitution, proclaiming the Ca-

tholic faith the State religion, had also provided that all other religious worships should be tolerated and protected, and now we see, in the middle of the city of Turin, where, only five years ago, a bishop could match away from the bosom of his family a person reading Diodati's translation of the New Testament, erecting a large and elegant Protestant temple, open to all sitizens. After the fall of Napoleon, Piedmont being returned to its ancient kings, all the ecclesiastical laws which favored religious institutions, and granted almost an illimited power to the clergy, were re-established, and did continue to oppress the people, in opposition to all civil and criminal jurisdictions, even before the constitution of 1848. One of the prime ministers, Signor Siccardi, proposed, in 1850, to the Chambers the total abolition of ecclesiastical tribunals, of the privileges of auto da fe, enjoyed by the clergy, and as the constitution guaranteed the equality of all citizens, without distinction, that the priests and all religious persons should be governed by the same general laws. This project was adopted by the entire majority of the Parliament and Senate, and the privilege which caused church property to be free of taxation, was simultaneously abolished. The clergy began a most shameful and bitter war egainst the King and both Chambers, accusing them of infidelity, of Protestantism, and what not.

In their blind rage they went as far as to refuse sacrament to a member of the King's Cabinet the minister Santa Rosa, because he voted in favor of the repeal of ecclesiastical privileges. The Bishops of Turin and Cagliari, in Sardinia, openly, and by printing, advised the people to oppose the execution of the constitutional laws, conspired in secret against the government and nation, and obtained from Rome a papal ultimutum, threatening Piedmont with the thunders of excommunica-

What has the government to do in such a crisis? To stand firm and faithful to the constitution, to cause it to be executed and observed at any sacrifice, and to the spiritual menaces of Rome to answer with dignity and independence. Such was the conduct of that power. The two rebellious prelates, judged by a jury, were condemned to a perpetual anishment, while their properties were confiscated for the benefit of philanthropic institutions. The retrograde press opened its batteries against this

dignified proceeding, but failed in all its attempts to overthrow the order of things. This kingdom, with only five millions of inhabitants, is worthy of the consideration and gratefulness of all republican and constitutional States, as its sovereign, parliament, and people unanimously co-operate to strengthen those moderate free insti-tutions which alone can secure peace and prosperity to Europe. As it is impossible to pass at once to the ultra-democratic form of government, it requires time and education, the last one a virtue so much wanted in the masses of European people. Piedmont in our days has nothing to envy te any republican government, and any one may wonder at her constancy and firmness in being the only constitutional and free nation left by the so many popular revolutions of 1848. All other people, and we may say even France, have fallen under the ancient

We shall return to this subject, as it is our intention to publish a narrative of the free trade treaties concluded by Sardinia with several foreign powers.

Reminiscences of Lopes.

We have received, from an acquaintance of the late General Lopes, a few additional facts, which may serve to give a further insight into the character of the man whose name has become distinguished from his connection with the two defeated expeditions against Cuba, as well as from his early career as a soldier. It appears that in 1822, Lopez was a colonel in the Spanish army, in Colombia, South America, and was engaged in the war against General Bolivar. In one engagement he made prisoners of the entire staff of Bolivar, including the nephew of the liberator of South America, who was a colonel. These he treated kindly, and exchanged them for other officers. Subsequent ly Lopez himself, and all of his officers, were captured near Quito. All of them had previously broken their parole, and, with the exception of Lopez him-self, all of them were shot. Lopez was kept in irons for nine months, and was then brought in chains to Guayaquil, where Bolivar was embark ing troops for the conquest of Peru. The gratitude of Belivar's staff officers for the kind treatment they had received while in the hands of Lopez, aid ed by the mistress of Bolivar, who was an old friend of General Lopez, resulted, through intercessions, in saving the life of the man. Bolivar consented to spare him, on condition that he would embark on oard a vessel commanded by Captain Skiddy, and leave the country. Accordingly he went on board, and as he was badly clothed, Captain Skiddy supplied all his wants for a voyage round Cape Horn. On the arrival of the vessel at Gibraltar, the British government would not permit him to land, and Captain Skiddy hired a fishing-boat to convey him to Spain. On parting with him, the captain pra. sented to him twenty doubloons, that Lopez might clothe himself according to his rank. Lopez landed in Spain, where he procured a passport, and soon after visited his friend at Gibraltar. After that period he went into active service in Spain, and then went to Cuba, where he married a wealthy

During the passage of Lopez from South America to Gibralter, Lopez wrote a history of the war and of the cruelties perpetrated upon the natives in South America. In that manuscript, he stated that when escorted over the mountains, and in chains, he frequently forgot his own sufferings at the scenes before him. The poor Indians, whenever found, were seized for the service, and ironed in pairs by the wrists, which were sometimes chafed through so as to exhibit sores alive with vermin. Such were the sufferings of the poor fellows, that they would frequently plunge headlong to death when passing a precipice—dashing themselves to pieces on the rocks beneath. To this account it was added, that when men died on the road, the officers of Bolivar were obliged to produce the ears or some limb of the victums as a testimony that they had not escaped or deserted. This manuscript was loaned by Captain Skiddy, in Paris, to a person who has never returned it. It is the opinion of Captain Skiddy, from whem these facts have been btained, that Lopez was affable in his manner and kind-hearted—that he possessed little judgment and less principle. He visited the city, where his early benefactor resided, yet never called upon him. His bravery cannot be doubted, though, in an action, he suffered much from nervous excitement. Lopez gave it as his opinion that Bolivar, in fortyty-two battles, only won two of them.

Obituary Notices.

Nehemiah Sears died at Uancadea, New York, on the 11th inst. aged 87 years. He was one of the pioneers of Western New York having settled in Allegany county in 1802 then a wilderness, and owned the land on which the village of Cancadea is situated.

Brevet Major P. W. McDonald, of the United States army, died at New Orleans, on the 11th inst. He served with gallantry in the Mexican war, as aid-de-camp to General Twigs. Major M'D. entered the service on the lat of July, 1841. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Thomas T. Gonning a vectory of the war of 1812, died

eith galianty in the Mexican war, as ald-de-camp to General Twiggs. Major M'D. entered the service on the lat of July, 1841. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Thomas T Copping, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at New Orieans on the 12th inst, aged 74 years.

Frederick William Charles, of Prussia, died at his residence, at the royal palace, in Berlin, fon the 28th of September. He was uncle to the present King, and brother to the late monarch, Frederick William III. He was the youngest legitimate son of Frederick William the Second. He was born at Potsdam, on the 3d of July, 1783, and married in 1804, the Princese Marie Anne of Hesse Homburg. He served actively in the army during the war with France, which terminated so disastrously at the battle of Jena. In 1808 he undertook a mission to Paris, to endeavor to procure from Napoleon some diminution of the heavy bordens he had imposed on Prussia by the terms of the treaty of Tildt. What he sawef the Franch government of this period led him to look forward with hope for the time when the Prussian population, at the appeal of Frederick William the Third, rose enthusiastically. The struggle lasted through 1813 and 1814, and closed with the destruction of the Franch empire by the battle of Water-loo. In these can paging Frince William was present at the battles of Katabach and Leipsie. In the action of Gross-Genetic, which checked the advance of a French corps on Berlin itself, while Napoleon commanded at Dresden, the Prince at the head of the Branderburg Culrassiers, repulsed a French detachment, and again had a horse shat under him. He afterwards commanded at Dresden, the Prince at the head of the Branderburg culrassiers, repulsed a French detachment, and again had a horse chat under him. He afterwards commanded at Dresden, the Prince at the head of the Branderburg of the Fourth corps of the Prussians. During the long period of peace that followed 1815, Prince William was present at the beatie of the commanded the reserve cavalry of the Fourth corps of the Prussia

Hos. David Plant died at Hartford, Conn., on the list instant. He was a prominent leader of the toleration party whose sway in Connecticut commenced in 1817. In 1819, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, the first under the new constitution; Ansel Sterling and Haiph I. Ingersoll were clerks that year. He was speaker again in 1829. In 1821, he was ciected a member of the fitsel Senste, which office he held for two years. In 1823, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor, under Gov. Welcott which station he retained four years. In 1827, Gov. Welcott was succeeded by Gideon Tomlinson, and Mr. Plant was sent to Congress, where he remained two years. Since that period, he has not been in public life. Hen. David Plant died at Hartford, Conn., on the Tist

Mrs. Caroline F. Holmes, widow of the late Hon John Holmes, and daughter of General Knox, died recently at Thomastos. Mr.

Hon. Jonathan G. Huntoon, formerly Governor of Maine, died at Fairfield, Me., on the 11th instant, aged 70 years.

Lord Calthorpe died at Lyons, recently, in the 64th
year of his age. He was the first son of the first holder
of the first title, by Frances, daughter of General Carpenter. Religious Intelligence.

OUR CONNECTICUT CORRESPONDENCE. THOMPSONVILLE, Conn , Oct. 15, 1851. Meeting of the Commertical Presbytery—Ministeral Association for Mutual Improvement—Interesting Discussion—New Church in Hartford.

The Presbytery of Connecticut met in the Pres byterian church, in this village, last evening. A metaphysical sermon on sin, and redemption by atonement, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dumont, of Newport, Rhode Island Immediately after the benediction had been pronounced, the meeting of the Presbytery was opened, with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Harvey, of this village. The roll was called, and the following Presbytery answered to their names—Rev. Joseph Harvey, D. D., Thompsonville, Conn.; Rev. James Ely, do.; Rev. A. Henry Dumont, Newport, Rhode Island; Rev. Robert J. Thompson, Tariffville, Conn.; Rev. Alexander Leadbetter, New Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Chauncey G. Lee, Windsor, Conn.; The following members were absent:—Rev. Gerish Barret, agent of the Prison Discipline Society; and Rev. A. B. L. Myers, of New Haven, Conn.

The Presbytery appointed Rev. Mr. Dumont, Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Ely, Clerk; and then adjourned to meet at S o'cleck this morning, in Session Hall.

At the appointed hour they met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Moderator. Reports on the state of retigion were called for.

Rev. Dr. Harvey, of Thompsonville, spoke, in substance, as fellows:—There is no special attention to the subject of retigion amongst us. Our meetings are pretty well attended, considering all existing circumstances. The most ennouraging fact amongst us is that our Sabbath school is well attended. There has been one member added to the church since the last meeting of the Presbytery; and several within the year, principally from byterian church, in this village, last evening. A

attended. There has been one member added to the church since the last meeting of the Presbyte-ry; and several within the year, principally from the Sabbath school, and I consider that flourishing. But there is no particular attention to religion

But there is no particular attention to religion amongst us.

Elder Anderson, who appeared as a lay member, from Dr. Harvey's Society, remarked that for the last twelve months the interest in the Sabbath school had been more intense than ever before. Rev Chauncey G. Ler, of Windsor, was next called upon. He remarked that as he had no church he hardly knew what the call required of him. His situation had been peculiar. All his attention had been occupied during the past summer in fitting out his son for California, and now he had debts to collect and pay for him, and other business to attend.

debts to collect and pay for this, to attend.

A reverend brother here interrupted Mr. Lee with the remark that the state of religion was the subject on which he was desired to report.

Mr. Lee replied, that if permitted to go on in his course he would presently arrive at that. He then expressed his interest in this Presbytery, and the generally satisfactory state of his own religious feelings. His health, he said, was poor, and he had only occasionally preached. He considered that only occasionally preached. He considered that there was a great deterioration in the churches of Connecticut, in doctrine and discipline, from the standard of former times, and, he added, it was

never too high.

Rev. Mr. Ely, of New Hartford, next spoke. He had been laboring as a missionary at Hartford. Rev. Mr. El.T., of New Hartford, next spoke. He had been laboring as a missionary at Hartford; he had established a Sabbath school, and had taken initiatory steps for the organization of a church.

Rev. Mr. Dumont, of Newport. R. I., said that his time for several years past had been mainly devoted to the cause of public education in his own town. He generally preached every Sabbath; helping the lame and the lasy wherever he was needed. Sometimes he supplied a pulpit for the Eaptists; sometimes for the Unitarians, and he considered it a privilegate be effered an opportunity to preach a privilege to be offered an opportunity to preach what he considered the truth to the different deno-

ninations.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Tariffville, Conn., stated that since last October twenty-one members had been added to his church. The prayer meetings, since last November, had been so large that they were obliged to hold them in the church. The effect of the religious services, he said, have been principally upon the young people. Most of the cases of hopeful conversion have been from the Sabbath school. Of late, he continued, since the troubles in business have commenced in our village, there has been considerable falling off. This is there has been considerable falling off. This is owing entirely to the condition of the manufacturing business, on which most of our people depend. This is so entirely uncertain, that they are mainly anxious to know how they will be fed and whorewithal they shall be clothed. We are also in trouble about the title to our church. While on this subject, Mr. T. paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Thompson, the carpet manufacturer, both for his past liberality, and the interest which he continued to manifest in behalf of the church.

behalf of the church.

Rev Mr. LEADBETTER, of New Hartford, Conn.,

Rev Mr. Leadretter, of New Hartford, Conn., said that he had preached some in the new church, in the town where he resides; but, ne said, had no stated place of preaching.

The report on the narrative came next in order. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the Book of Records of the Tariffville church, in consequence of an entry contained therein, to the effect that a person had been admitted on the strength of a certificate that he was a member of the Methodist Church, in regular standing—it not appearing that previous to his admission he was examined as to his religious views.

religious views.

To this the Rev. Dr. Harvey took exception. Rev. Mr. Thompson said that the Tariffville church regarded the church of Christ as the school of Christ They did not require from members absolute adherence to the articles of faith. They draw the cords on the ministers, but not on the members. In one sense, said Mr. T., we examine all applicants. We require a pledge, that if they hold any doctrine at variance with ours, they shall make no disturbance about it is now abusen. make no disturbance about it in our church; such we admit them on that condition. I, for one, said he, enter my decided protest against this exclusiveness and bigotry, in the nineteenth century, which would exclude from fellowship every private member who differs from us on some point of doctrine. I go for holding ministers strictly to the mark, because they are teachers. Mr. Thompson was understood to state, that, in point of fact, there

mark, occase they are teachers. Mr. I hompson was understood to state, that, in point of fact, there was, in the case referred to, a personal examination, which resulted satisfactorily.

Rev. Mr. ELY soncurred, substantially, in opinion, with his brother Thompson.

Kev. Dr. Harvey said—I do not object to the method of obtaining a knowledge of a candidate for admission. I care not how you come at it, so you do but come at it. But I held that the views should be sound. The case under discussion is that of a person admitted on certificate of membership of the Methodist Church, without any statement of an examination. Their creed is entirely at variance with ours. It is said you must be very strict with the minister—you must cord them up to the ring—but it is not so much matter about the members. Now, I am a minister, and I should be sorry to have a church to deal with who were all admitted on the ground of belief in the tenets of the Methodist Church. My brother Thompson gives

sorry to have a church to deal with who were all admitted on the ground of belief in the tenets of the Methodist Church. My brother Thompson gives some relief to the matter by explaining the conversation with the member, but that should be upon the record.

This discussion was kept up for some time, when it was finally voted:—'That the records of Tariff-ville Church be approved, with the exception to page sixty-first, where it appears that an individual was received by the session without any examination of his dectrinal views."

Rev. Mr. ELv presented the Treasurer's report, showing a small amount of funds on hand.

Tariffville was agreed on as the place for the next stated meeting of the Presbytery, which takes place the fourth Tuesday of April next. Rev. Mr. Dumont was appointed to preach the sermon on missions on that occasion.

The Presbytery here took a recess; during which a meeting was organized for the purpose of devising some plan for mutual improvement.

Rev. Mr. Dumont was appointed chairman, and Rev. Mr. Thompson secretary.

The following plan was proposed by the chairman, and unanimously adopted:—

1.—Each member shall give a synopsis of his reading during the interval of the Presbytery, with any remarks he may think proper.

2.—Two members shall read each a sermon for criticism.

criticism.

3 — One member shall read an essay or review. 4.—One shall read an exegesis on a passage sc-lected by the association.

5.—The others shall each read a skeleton of a 6.—The opening sermon shall be a subject of

criticism.

When the Presbytery again came to order, a number of gentlemen, from Hartford, came in with a petition to the Presbytery to take measures to ganize, at their earliest convenience, a Presby-rian church in that city. On motion of Rev. Mr. Thompson, the prayer of

On motion of Kev. Mr. I HOMPSON, the prayer of the petitioners was granted; and it was voted that when this Presbytery do adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Hartford, on Tuesday, the 4th day of Novem-ber next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to organize a church.

The Rev. Mr. Child is now preaching as Hartford, and is to have the charge of the new church there. The boardless but interesting face, the dark eyes, and the most beautiful teeth of this young divine, will not fail to be remarked by the young ladies of that highly respectable city.—There is at present no Presbyterian church in Hartford.

young ladies of that highly respectable city.— There is at present no Presbyterian church in Hartford.

The Rev. Mr. Erigham, the Congregational minister in Enfield, having come in during the sos-sion, was invited to take a soat as a corresponding

sermon at the organization of the new church in Hartford; and Rev. Mr. Thompson, substitute. The Presbytery then adjourned to two o'clock. In the afternoon, no important business remained to be transacted, and the Presbytery adjourned to hear a sermon on Missions, at seven o'clock in the evening, by the Rev. Mr. Leadbetter, from the text—injush, chap. 62: 1st verse.

The Surrender of the Hexican Captives by the Apache Indians.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN COMMISSIONER BARTLETT

INTERVIEW BETWEEN COMMISSIONER BARTLETT

AND THE APACHE CHIEFS.

[From the Washington Republic, Oct 22.]

We have been permitted to copy, from documents received at the Department of the Interior, the following "arguments" between J. R. Bartlett, Esq., the Boundary Commissioner, through John C. Cremony, interpreter, with the chiefs of the Apaches, concerning the two Mexican captive boys taken from them in July last, namely:

Mangus Colorado.—Why did you take our captives from us?

Commissioner.—Your captives

ner.-Your captives came to us, and

the Apaches, conserning the two Mexican captive boys taken from them in July last, namely:—
Mangus Colorado.—Why did you take our captives from us!
Commissioner.—Your captives came to us, and demanded our protection.
Mangus Colorado.—You came to our country. You were well received by us. Your lives, your property, your animals, were safe. You passed by ones, by twos, and by threes, through our country; you went and came safe. Your strayed animals were always brought home to you again. Our wives, our children, and women, came here, and visited your houses. We were friends! We were brothers! Believing this, we came amongst you, and brought our captives, relying on it that we were brothers, and that you would feel as we feel. We concealed nothing. We came not here secretly or in the night. We came in open day, and before your faces, and we showed our captives to you. We believed your assurances of friendship, and we trusted them. Why did you take our captives from us?

Commissioner —What we have said to you is true and reliable. We do not tell lies. The greatness and dignity of our nation forbids our doing so mean a thing. What our great brother has said is true, and good also. I will now tell him why we took his captives from him. Four years ago we, too, were at war with Mexico. We know that the Apaches make a distinction. The Mexicans, whether living in one or the other State, are all one nation, and we fought them as a nation. Well, when the war was over, in which we conquered, we made peace with them. They are now our friends, and by the terms of the peace we are bound to protect them. We told you this when we came to this place, and we requested you to cease your hostilities against Mexico. Well, time passed, and we grew very friendly; every thing went well. You came in here with your captives. Who were those captives? Mexicans—the very people we told you we were bound to protect. We took them from you, and sent them to General Garotia Conde, who will set them at liberty in their own ountry. We mean to show y

interpreter.)
Commissioner —I want you to understand that I am the very one to speak, the only one here who can speak (peremptorily.) Now do you sit down. I will hold no more talk with you, but will select a man, (beckoning to Dalgadito.) Do you come here and speak for your nation.

Lalgadito.—Let my brother declare the mind of his people.

his people.
Commissioner.—I wish to explain to our Apache Commissioner.—I wish to explain to our Apache brethren the reasons that have actuated us in this thing, and what we can do for the master of these captives. We know that you have not done this thing secretly, or in the dark. You came as braves, in open day, and brought your captives amongst us. We are obliged to obey the orders of our great chief in Washington as much as you warriors are obliged to obey your commanders. The great chief of our nation says:—"You must take all Mexican captives that you meet among the Apaches, and set them at liberty." Now this, you must know, we cannot disobey. For this reason we have taken your captives from you.

Dalgadito—We do not doubt the word of our brave white brethren. The Americans are braves. We know it; and we believe a brave scorns to lie. But the owner of these captives is a poor man; he cannot lose his captives, who were obtained at the risk of his life, and purchased by the blood of his relatives. He justly demands his captives. We are his frierds and relatives, and we wish to see this demand complied with. It is just, and as justice we demand it.

Commissioner.—I will now tell my Apache

demand complied with. It is just, and as justice we demand it.

Commissioner.—I will now tell my Apache brethren what can be done for them. The captives cannot be restored. The Commissioner cannot buy them, neither can any American buy them; but there is here in our employ a Mexican, who is anxious to buy them, and restore them to their homes. We have no objection that this Mexican should do so; and, if he is not rich enough, some of us will lend him the means to do so with.

Dalgadito.—The owner does not wish to sell; he wants his captives.

wants his captives.

Commissioner.—I have already told my brother that this cannot be. I speak not with two tongues. Make up your minds.

Dalgadito.—The owner wants twenty horses for these

them.

Commissioner.—The Apache laughs at his white brother! He thinks him a squaw, and that he can play with him as with an arrow! Let the Apache

y again. Dalgadito —The brave who own these captives

Daigadito.—The brave who own these captives does not wish to sell. He has had one of those (two) boys six years. He grew up under him. His heartstrings are bound around him. He is as a son to his old age. He speaks our language, and he cannot sell him. Money cannot buy affection. His heart cannot be sold. He taught him to string and shoot the bow, and to wield the lance. He loves the boy, and cannot sell him.

Commissioner.—We are sorry that this thing should be. We feel for our Apache brother, and would like to lighten his heart. But it is not our fault. Our brother has fixed his affection on the child of his enemy. It is very noble. But our duty is stern. We cannot avoid it. It wounds our hearts to hurt our friends; but if it were our own children, and duty and the law said, "Part with them," part with them we should. Let our Apache brother reflect, and name his price.

Dalgadito.—What will you give?

Commissioner.—If my brethren will come with me I will show them.

Here the council dissolved and repaired to the commissary's stores, attended by the Mexican purchaser, where goods to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars were laid out, which they accepted, and the business concluded.

The Lake Storm at Prince Enverse.

and fifty dollars were laid out, which they accepted, and the business concluded.

The Late Stormat Prince Edward's Islandor, of the 17th inst., speaking of the late gale at that place, snys:—
"The disastrous 3d of October, 1851, will long be remembered in the annals of Prince Edward Island. The afternoon was warm and still; the sky was heavily clouded, but yet no indications of the approaching tempest were apparent, except a lurid, brassy appearance to the north and northwest about sunset—in the West Indies the sure harbinger of a hurricane. The moon had passed hor first quarter, but the dense canopy of clouds, and heavy raip, rendered her light hardly perceptible. About an hour after sunset, the wind blew from the north, and soon increased to a heavy gale, which then continued with unabated violence until nearly noon on Sunday. A few miles from the north shore, and embayed between the extreme horns of the island, were a number of American fishing vessels, for which there was no escape but the harbor. When they became conscious of their desperate position, they ran for shelter to leeward, but having no lights to direct their course to safe anchorage, as there should, we regret to say that a fearful loss of life and property has been the result. Prone as the people of this island are to exaggeration, we fear that it is, in the present case, exceeded by the said reality, which transcends the scale of their imagination. Whilst we write, the actual loss has not been ascertained—perhaps never will—but we have what we consider good authority for stating that about fifty corpses were driven ashore between Brackley Point and Cavendish—a distance of only about twenty miles—within twenty-four hours after the storm had abated. Of those, ten sleep in Cavendish—a distance of only about twenty miles—within twenty-four hours after the storm had abated.

City Intelligence.

Minitary — The Downs Light Guard, Capt. B. F. Downs, accompanied by Shelton s Band, and numbering fifty muskets, proceeded on their first annual Target excursion, on Wednesday, to the Three Mile House. The following prizes were taken. let a silver goblet, won by Lieut. Brown; 24, large gold paveli, by Alfred Michels; 3d, gold ear-rings, by John Dougherty; 4ting gold penell, by George Merritt.

The Wayne Guards, Captain J. R. Riley, numbering thirty muskets, on Wednesday, proceeded to Cliffort Park, on their target excursion. Prizes:—lat, a silver watch, won by P. C. Rome; 24, a gold penell, Joseph Myers; 3d, a gold ring, A. Strachan; 4th, a wreath, U. Terhune.

Interesting from Texas.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 15.] We learn from a gentleman who resides at Groce's Retreat, that the cotton in that section has taken a second growth since the August rains, and the second crop promises to be almost as large as the first. The rains did not extend far fron the river, and the crop on the uplands has not been benefitted by them.

on the crop on the uplands has not been benefited by them.

One of the Caddo Indians, named Blackhead, well known on the Trinity, states that he has found a large quantity of gold, in the Comanche country, near the sources of the Trinity, and about three hundred miles from the Coshatte village. He has offered to conduct a party to the spot, and we understand that a number of the settlers near Smithfield intend to accompany him. According to his description of the country, it must be similar to the gold region of Santa Fe.

The Harrisburg Railroad Company have already graded about five miles of their road, and are steadily prosecuting the work. They intend to complete the grading of the road to Stafford's Point on the Brazos, this winter, and expect to lay the rails next spring. The citizens of Bexar are preparing to commence operations on the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

The Galveston Civilian of the 7th inst., says:—

and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

The Galveston Civilian of the 7th inst, says:—
The Trinity bar is not likely to offer the same obstruction to the trade between this city and the valley of the Trinity, the coming winter, as heretofore. Gen. Chambers has contracted for the erection of a wharf, to run from the site of the ancient town of Anahuac across the neck of the bay, between that point and deep water in the river beyond the bar, so that steamers in the river may discharge their freight and receive their return cargoes, without the delay necessary to cross the bar at low water.

The same paper thus speaks of the grops of

turn cargoes, without the delay necessary to cross the bar at low water.

The same paper thus speaks of the crops of Texas:—Our last accounts from the interior embrace no news of particular interest. Cotton picking is going on with great animation and success. The season has proved remarkably favorable for picking, and the amounts reported to be gathered daily by different hands are almost incredible. Five, six, and in one case nearly 900 pounds of seed cotton are reported, on good authority, to have been taken out in a day by single hands. The crop is short, it is true, but nearly all of it will be saved in the very best condition. The yield of the State promises to exceed that of last year, and the increased quantity of land in cultivation, though the average product per acre will probably be less. One of our intelligent citizens has just returned from a tour through the interior counties, extending some fifteen hundred miles by the route travelled; and he informed us that he everywhere saw the most substantial evidences of comfort and prosperity among the people. The face of the country is rapidly changing. As an instance, we are told that there is, at one place, a continuous fence and corn fields for eight miles in extent along the road, where four years ago the Indians held almost sole possession.

The Late Murder in Boston [From the Boston Daily Times, Oct. 20.]

The Late Murder in Boston.

[From the Boston Daily Times, Oct. 20.]

We are pained to record, this morning, one of the most barbarous seeds—from information at present at hand—that has occurred in this city since the killing of Dr. Parkman. It is the murder of a sister—a young and beautiful married woman—by her own brother, who returned from California in May last. The dreadful act, as we learn, is attended by the most inhuman atrocities; but we sincerely trust that the reports are much exaggerated. We give them as we were enabled to ascertain them at a late hour last evening:—The prisoner's name is Thomas Davis. During his stay in California, his children, three boys, the eldest fourteen pears old, boarded with his sister, Mrs. E. A. Van Wagner, wife of Mr. James D. L. Van Wagner, of Poughkeepsle, New York, who is at present engaged on board the towboat Lion. On his return from California, Davis was employed as a rigger at the Charlestown Navy Yard, from which situation he was discharged a few days since. The hourse was occupied by Van Wagner, his wife, the prisoner, and his three children. The entrance is through a narrow alley leading from Charter street. The house was occupied by Van Wagner, his wife, the prisoner, and his three children. The entrance is through a narrow alley leading from Charter street.

Yesterday, at noon, the whole family dined together. Nothing unusual occurred at the meal. After it was through, Davis left the house and shortly after returned, and went up stairs to the chamber usually occupied by Mrs. Van Wagner and her husband. One of Davis's children says he heard his aunt exclaim. "Thomas, will you hear me!" Soon afterwards the prisoner came down stairs, washed his hands, and went to the outhouse. He then again left the house, and prothy and the room below amonting a cigar, and appearing perfectly composed. After examining into the circumstance as far as he was ableen in the vicinity, led by the cries of the blood deed, immediately procured the sortinal prother was ordered to be com cused has been in the habit of abusing the unfortunate woman, and, on one occasion, knocked her down
in the presence of her husband, towards whom he has
occasionally manifested no little heetility. He objected
to his sister marrying him, and it is presumed the illfeeling was occasioned from this cause. On the shirt
wristband of the prisoner one or two spots of blood were
found after his arrest. On the stairs leading from the
scene of the murder to the place where he washed his
hands, spots of blood were also detected and the wall in
one place presented the appearance of having been
touched by bloody fingers. A bloody razor was found
near the body. The deceased had been married but a
few months, and her husband is represented as a werthy
and industrious young man. There is the greatest excitement pervading that part of the city where the tragedy occurred. From all the particulars we have
learned, and we trust, for the prisoner's sake, they are
exaggerated, this seems to have been the bloodiest and
most cold-hearted murder that has occurred in Boston
for a number of years.

Cholera among the Western Indians.—Capt. Cyr, of the American Fur Company, has allowed us, says the St. Louis Republican, to make extracts from a letter written by Mr. C. E. Graepin, agent at Fort Pierre, and bearing date September 14th. The writer gives recent information received by him from two other trading posts, to wit: Fort Berthold, and Fort Clark, the former situated about two hundred and twenty-five, and the latter about three hundred miles below the mouth of the Yellowstone. We publish such portions of Mr. Graepin's letter, as touch on the progress of the scourge:—Mr. Kipp, at Fort Berthold, writes to me, under date of August 20th, that immediately after the departure of the steamer St. Ange, a great number of the Indians among whom I am stationed—the Gros Ventres—were seized with a violent cold. The affection terminated fatally in a few instances. On the disappearance of this ailment, however, the cholera introduced itself among them. Sixteen deaths occurred in forty-eight hours. Fortunately, I was well provided with medicines, and, by their proper application, effected many cures. More than one hundred Indians were attacked. Had I not exerted myself as I did in behalf of the sick, there is no doubt that, along with the others, I would have been killed, or driven away, and the fort destroyed. I prevailed on the Indians, finally, to remove to the plains. They did so some ten days ago, since which time I have had no news from them. Mr. Pawson, at Fort Clark, also has written to me. His letter is dated September 1st. He says:—"As the company's boat, the St. Ange, started on her return trip, the people of our vicinity, both whites and Indians, were attacked with an inducers, unusually severe in character, which proved fatal in three cases, the victims being females well advanced in years. After raging a period of twenty days, the sickness left us. Since that time, however, and within the last eight days, another malady has broken out, infinitely more fearful in its character and effects—its symptoms are Two attempts have been made to kill me, the Indians charging the whites with the introduction of diseases among them, and regarding me as one among the crowd of cvil-doers. I have some friends among them, however, and do not, in consequence, apprehend much immediate danger. They refuse te disperse, for the reason that they have no lodges, and many of them no horres. Within the past few days, I have been frequently called on for goods to cover the dead, and in some instances was compelled to accede to the demand. Immediately on the receipt of this news, I despatched an express with copies of the letters to Mr. Culbertson, on the Platte, where a deputation of our indians are now gathered to attend the treaty. I feel confident that my message will reach its destination in time for Col. Mitchell. His statement to the Indians, concerning the ruinous consequences of their hostility to the whites, must have its weight. The express has since returned, and states that, as he passed the shanter, he saw Dawson's people. They were surrounded with Indians, who threatened to kill them, and were finally compelled to return to the fort. The sickness at this place (Fort Pierre) abated sherily after I wrote to you by Chenard. Our place is now quite healthy.

The Hungarian Exiles. A Washington correspondent of the Boston Atla gives a list of the exiles, and the following reference to the lives, age, &c., of several of the most prom-nent among them:—

to the lives, age, &c., of several of the most prominent among them:

It may be worth while, perhaps, at present, to
mention more specifically some of the most distinguished of the above

To what is known of Kossuth we have nothing to
add. It is said he will proceed directly to Wash
ington, after landing in America, in order to thank
the President personally, for the generous assistance rendered. It is also said he will make a tour
through the different States, before taking up his
permanent residence.

Casimir Batthyany is 43 years of age, was born at
Presburg, and was a member of the upper house, or

Casimir Batthyany is 43 years of age, was born at Presburg, and was a member of the upper house, or Chamber of Magnates, of the Hungarian Parliament. Though of the highest nobility, he was one of the most ardent leaders of the Hungarian revolution, being, during the latter part of it, Minister of War, under Kossuth.

Eugene Beothy, who is fifty-five years old, is a very distinguished Hungarian author. He was very active as a Commissary of the Hungarian government, during the whole war, in various parts of the country, not only in organizing troops, but also in taking part in military operations. He was particularly prominent in the defense of Szegedin. He was also a member of the Diet.

Ladislaus Madarass, feurty-one years of age, was leader of the extreme liberal party of the Hungarian Diet, from the beginning of the movement of Public Safety," he was appointed Minister of Police, and continued from this time, to advocate the most decided measures against Austria.

Michael Horvath, 47 years old, born at Szegedin, was the Catholic bishop of Isanad, and member of the Chamber of Magnates; was the first of the Catholic bishops that appeared at the Diet, when transferred from Pesth to Debreczin, owing to the approach of Windischgratz, and voted for the declaration of independence in the upper house, on the 14th of April, 1849. He was afterwards Minister of Public Worship and Instruction under Kossuth.

Lazar Massaros, 49 years old, was Major General

the 14th of April, 1849. He was afterwards Minister of Public Worship and Instruction under Kossuth.

Lazar Massaros, 49 years old, was Major General in the Austrian army in 1848. Was called in the summer of that year from the Italian army, under Radetsky, to take the Ministry of War in Hungary. After much hesitation, and the most pressing invitation, he accepted the appointment, and then devoted himself to the good of his country, though fearful of the result. During the first part of the revolution he remained Minister of War, but was subsequently succeeded in this post by Batthyany, and then took the field as commander of an army corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Field Marshal. He was at the same time director of all the military schools of Hungary.

Moritz Perczel was a distinguished deputy of the Diet, and then General of a corps raised and organized by himself. He was as successful in the field as he had been in the tribune.

His brother, Nicholas Perczel, was also a member of the Diet, and likewise took the field, but jin neither did he become so distinguished, though he was at one time commander of the important fortress of Peterwardien.

Szemere was minister of the Interior under Kossuth, after the declaration of Independence.

Teleki was the Hungarian diplomatic agent at Paris, during the revolution Vetter, a distinguished General, though a Venetian by birth, and before the Revolution, Lieutenant Colonel in the Austrian army, became General in the Hungarian war, and did the Hungarians good service. Baron Splenyi, also an officer. Guyon, the well-known Englishman, whe was one of the chief Generals. Baron Josika, a wealthy landed proprietor, and member of the Upper house.

Mysterious Disappearance and Preparate Sur-

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AND PROBABLE SUI-

Mysterious Disappearance and Probable Suicide.—Our city continues to be the theatre of excitement. On Tuesday morning last, a young lady, named Elizabeth Gray, left house No. 59 Maverick street. East Boston, to come to this city, where she worked in the tailoring shop of Mr. Thomas Jones, 28 Washington street. She eams over in the ferry boat at eight o'clock, and was last seen going up Fleet street. While in the latter street, she met a person she knew, and immediately altered her course, and disappeared Not returning at night, her cousin, Mr. Warren C. Gray, proceeded to her room, opened her trunk, and found the following:—
"My dear and loving friends, one and all, when this you see, remember that I lye beneath the deep blue sea, where the wave doess roar over my head; remember tis the orphan dead Edizabeth Gray."

From this there can be no doubt but that she has made way with herself. She was about twenty-two years eld, of prepossessing appearance, and belonged in Solon, Me. She has, we learn, at times exhibited signs of insanity, which she inherits through the maternal branch of the family. She left home about four weeks since, and had worked for Mr. Jones eight days. During this time her deportment was marked by frequent depression of spirits, and she had frequently been heard to express a weariness of life. She had been receiving the attentions of a young man at East Boston, who spent nearly the whole of Sunday night with her. From all that we can learn, we should judge her to have been a victim of insanity, and that under its terrible influence sought her own life. She is represented as of amiable disposition, and possessed the confidence and esteem of all who kniw her.—

Boston Mail, Of. 23.

Theatrical and Musical. Bowery Theatre.—The entertainments announced for this evening are the "Forest of Bondy," with Cony and Taylor in the principal characters; the next piece is the "The Man and the Tip and all will close with "Don Juan," cast to strength of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE. - The attractions for this evening are the "French Spy," in which the cele-brated Madame Celeste will appear. The con-cluding feature will be "All that Glitters is not Gold," with Conway and Madame Ponisi in the principal parts.

principal parts.

Ninto's Garden.—The Ravels appear this evening, first on the tight rope, Gabriel, Francois, and M. Blondin performing their surprising feats. The pantomime of "La Gipsey" will follow, and all will close with the grand spectacle of "Raoul."

BURTON'S THEATEE.—Still the excellent piece called "Nature's Nobleman" continues to attract large and delighted audiences, who testify their pleasure by the most enthusiastic cheering. The entertainments close with the piece called "Mad Dog."

Dog."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances for this evening are of great variety. The first in order is the "New York Milliner," which will be followed by the nautical drama entitled "Tom Cringle," and they will terminated with "Don Juan."

BROUGHAM'S LYCKUM.—The Irish drama entitled the "White Horse of the Peppers," commences the entertainments, with Brougham in the leading character. The next feature is "La Giselle," with the celebrated Rousset family, followed by "Les Folics," and the "Four Sistera."

CHESTY'S MUNICIPAL STATES.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS offer an excellent entertainment for this evening-singing, instrumen

Fellows' Minstrells.—This band being ably managed by Mr. Fellows, is a career of great suc-cess. A fine bill to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This establishment is crowded every afternoon and evening to witness the excellent performances of the dramatic company.

Bowry Amphitheatrs.—The performances which are nightly given at this place of amusement are excellent. Levi North's horsemanship is graceful and elegant, as also the other acts in the

ing.

Captain Turner, well known in this city as being long connected with the press, and for his benevalent exertions in aiding several members of the dramatic profession, is to have a complimentary benefit given to him at Niblo's Garden, on Saturage

ay week.
The Montplaisir troups are playing at Charleston.

The Montplaisir troupe are playing at Charleston.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon Judge Woodruff.

Out. 22—Miles A. Bradley vs. Robert Barber.—This was a motion to discharge bail. It appeared (that the defendant in the case was arrested on the 10th of October last, at the suit of the plaintiff, by the sheriff of New York, on an order made by Judge Woodruff, and is now held in custody in default of bail for \$30,000 The charge against the defendant was for the wrongful conversion of certain securities lodged in his hands, by the plaintiff. In moving for discharge of bail, the defendant contends that in November. 1850, the plaintiff was indebted to him (Harber) in the sum of \$6,000, and that he placed in his, defendant's hands certain collateral securities for payment of said indebtedness, and that he has not been paid since, but is willing to deliver back the securities (which are lodged in the custody of the United States Marshal) upon the payment of the \$6,000 and interest. The defendant is a resident of \$1. Louis, Missouri, buttemporarily residing in New York. The plain iff who is a resident of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio deposes that he is inwfully entitled to the possession of secretal bills of exchange which the defendant now holds and refures to deliver up, and that they are worth \$20,000. The plaintiff denies that he was indebted to him for \$1.500, and the plaintiff denies that he was indebted to him for \$1.500, and the plaintiff was indebted to him for \$1.500, and the plaintiff short that he gave them to him solely for the purpose of procuring discount of their for the plaintiff with a new to him solely for the purpose of procuring discount of them for the plaintiff with a view to the purpose of bank stock. It appears that the plaintiff has attached the securities in the hands of Mr Tallundge, the marshal. The judge denies the motion to discharge the ball. Costs to the amount of \$10, to abide the event of the suit.

There were seventy-five deaths in Baltimore during th week ending the 20th linet., of which thirty-five wer under five years of age.